The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,132.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates o Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 36
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

Now Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportional reducti on for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Subsequent do	,, 0 14 As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2 ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,650 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th December, at 4 P.M.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingoora	20		Jan. 1872
,, Carwar	21		
,, Mangalore	22	,, Negapatam	1
,, Cannanore	23	,, Madras	3
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Coconada	5
,, Calicut	24	,, Visagapatam	6
,, Beypore	24	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Cochin	25	,, Gopaulpore	7
,, Allepey	26	,, False Point	8
,, Tuticorin	27	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

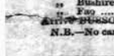
The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander ICKS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSSORAH	12
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Fao	12
,, Guadur	30	,, Bushire	13
	Jan. 1872		
,, Muscat	1	,, Linga	16
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Linga	5	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire	7	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	9	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSORAH	11	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,800 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

1st Class to Liverpool.....	£50
Suez	£30 } Exclusive of Wines.
2nd Class to Liverpool.....	£30 }
Suez	£18 }

Agents s.s. Hastio.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 9th December 1871.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 4	3 8	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 0	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 0	0 10	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 5 cwt. of Baggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The APIS, 1,600 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th January, and the SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 10th February.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£25	£12- 7
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a boasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £4 to £18.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....	£22	Second Class	£9

Children under 12 years and over 3 years, Half Fare; under 3 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 and not more than 5 travelling ..... First Class, £18-18

Second Class, £7-7

Each Passenger allowed Free ..... 1st Class, 300 lbs., 2nd Class, 150 lbs. weight in addition to the above.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, which all the Steamers touch at, are issued at the P. & O. Co.'s Office, Town Quay, Suez. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fares. First Passengers—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 300 lbs. Second Class 150 lbs. are carried.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 16th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of AGRA, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DISCHARGE and DELIVERY of their respective CARGOES, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 23rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

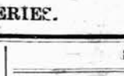
To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 300	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 450	,, ,, 300

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,700 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain C. Baker, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 31st December, having Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Galle, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE s.s. BANGALORE, 2,063 tons, and 500 H. P., Captain W. Soames, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

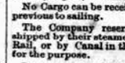
This steamer being timed to reach Galle three or four days before the departure of the Return Mail, which is due in Bombay on 1st January, presents a favourable opportunity to parties wishing to make a short Christmas trip.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

£45 TO ENGLAND.



THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 3,500 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 10TH JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and will carry an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool.....£45,

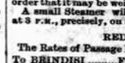
Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEBRASKA, A 1, 22 years, highest class, 2,262 tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 10TH JANUARY 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fares.

1st Class, to Liverpool.....£45		
,, Suez £30	}	Exclusive of Wines & Spirits,
,, Malta.....£35		

which can be had on board.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,

Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said.....	33	24	9	Including Wines.
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 23rd December, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY ...	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN ..	Friday.
,, Ratnagherry.	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Vingoria	do.	,, Calicut	do.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Tellicherry....	Sunday.
,, Carwar	do.	,, Cannanore ...	do.
,, Compta	do.	,, Mangalore ...	Monday.
,, Mangalore ..	Tuesday.	,, Compta	do.
,, Cannanore ...	Wednesday	,, Carwar.....	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	do.	,, Goa	do.
,, Calicut	do.	,, Vingoria	do.
,, Beypore	do.	,, Ratnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN.....	Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY...	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. NEMESIS are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ABBOTSFORD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The KOUSANIE MIXTURE and KOUSANIE SOUCHONG, in packets of 2 lbs. each, per lb. ...	2 0	2 4
ORANGE PEKOE and YOUNG HYSON, choice flavouring Teas	per lb. 2 4	2 8

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE ON SALE.

(Liberal discount to dealers.)

AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, RICE, COPPRA, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Godown at Carnac Bunder a small quantity of cotton, rice, coppra, sugar, coffee and sundry other goods.

On THURSDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of Colored and white piece goods, twist, &c.

12 bales Cotton Drills.

7 ,, ,, Jeans.

5 ,, ,, Long Cloth.

3 cases colored and white bordered Sarries.

MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DR. HEALY'S SUPERIOR AND WELL KNOWN WINES GUARANTEED IN GOOD ORDER, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

The following fine Healy's sound Wines will be offered at Auction on THURSDAY next the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their rooms.

12 doz. "Crown" Brandy

24 ,, Sparkling Moselle.

12 ,, Hock.

12 ,, Old Port.

12 ,, Superior Claret.

12 ,, Sherry.

24 ,, Sparkling Light Claret.

To be offered in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Sample can be obtained and orders registered at the rooms of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-rate Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, with Thurston's Bronze et Light Kenrick Billiard Lamp, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, handsome Bronze Figures, a large collection of Choice and Selected Plants, at Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY MONDAY the 18th, and TUESDAY the 19th inst. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of C. E. Benn, Esq.; the same comprises a handsome set of richly engraved vine-leaf pattern Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Services, best Platedware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Stands, Epergne, Tea Tray, a set of King's pattern Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, a set of Dining Table in 6 pieces, for 18 persons, round ditto for 8 and 10 persons, Side Boards, Dumb Waiters, Chiffoniers, Screens, richly carved Blackwood Circular, Pier, Sofa and Card Tables, Easy, Predieu and Drawing-room Chairs, half-backed and Conversation Sofas, handsome Centre Ottomans, rich Brussels Carpets, English Mahogany Whatnots, a first-class Grand Square Piano by "Broadwood and Sons," Music Stand, first-rate Engravings in Maple and Rosewood Frames, Bronze Statues, four-post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, English Hat Stand, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c. &c.

Also, the property of C. Fox, Esq.,

A first-class the Indian Solid Seasoned Pony, by "Soundy & Co.," nearly new, a handsome Brass Equilibrium Chair, a Rosewood Loo Table, a pair Corner Teapoys, a first-class Tea Urn by T. Boss, a large collection of choice Plants.

At 2 P.M. on the first day.

1 English built circular class fronted miniature Brougham, by "McNaught and Smith," with a powerful Dark Bay Horse and Harness.

1 English-built C. Spring Buggy by "Wilson."

1 Do. Mail Phaeton by "Castilon, Longacre."

1 Strong Office Shigram.

14 Handsome Grey Cawnpore Arab Charger, height 14-3, six off.

1 Hunting Saddle by Grant and Sons.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Handsome English Mahogany and richly carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated Crockery and Glassware, &c., &c., at Tannah.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of M. B. Cotton, Esq., and on account and at the risk of W. J. Addis, Esq., at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Mahogany and richly carved Blackwood furniture, the same comprises handsome dinner dessert, and breakfast services platedware such as a pair of vegetable dishes with covers, cruet and pickle frame, tea set, ice pitcher, table and Chamber candlesticks, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery &c., English Mahogany and richly carved blackwood household furniture, such a round dining table for eight persons, English Mahogany large side board with marble top, English Mahogany circular and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, Brussel's carpet, as Lady's Mahogany writing tab e, bronze and plated hanging argand lamps, centre Ottoman-Mahogany ornaments stands, writing tables, screen first-rate engraving in maple and rosewood frames, book shelves, blackwood double Bengal cot, reclining couch, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, wardrobe, dispense articles, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A Nuggur Tongar.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse on account of the concerned. On FRIDAY the 22nd instant at 2 P.M. the following cases, saved from wrecked steamer Breadalbane ex Khoshabaxa and Tenzer.

The remaining 88 packages Sundries, and addressed cases of private effects.

Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mi chell & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Furnished Bungalow at "Matheran."

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the well furnished purka-built Bungalow with a double Iron Roof, known as Wilderness, situated on the best part of the Hill, commanding an excellent view, with a small separate Bungalow, Servants' Quarters, Stabling and a Compound, admeasuring above 7 acres.

Particulars of which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The property can be seen at any time from this to the day of sale by Visitors to Matheran.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—Under the Provisions of Section 217 of Act II. of 1865, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that an ENUMERATION of the INHABITANTS of the CITY of BOMBAY be made on the Night of the 21st FEBRUARY 1872, under the superintendence and control of the Municipal Commissioner, in conjunction with the Sanitary Commissioner, who will supervise the General Census of the Bombay Presidency.

By Order,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1871.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—THE TWELFTH ANNUAL COMMEMORATION of the Society's Revived Mission in Bombay will be held on St. Thomas's Day, THURSDAY, December 21st, 1871.

There will be a Celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 7-30 A.M. Sermon will be said at 5 p.m.

At 5-30 p.m. the Annual Meeting of the Subscribers and Supporters of the Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, when an Abstract of the Annual Report for the present year will be read, the Names of the Subscribers who have been elected to the Committee declared, and Addresses delivered in connection with the work of the Society.

The Offertories and Collections in the Cathedral and other Churches in Bombay on St. Thomas's Day, and on Sunday, the 24th instant, will be given to the Society.

T. F. PUNNETT,

Acting Honorary Secretary, S. P. G.

Bombay, 16th December 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a ONE-TON STEAM CRANE and a Boat called the "MISCHIEF" will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Customs Bonded Warehouse, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale, and the articles to be cleared within three days after the sale has been confirmed by the Undersigned.

G. NORMAN,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 16th December 1871.

C. A. ROSS & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for Bombay of the celebrated Firm of Matthiessen Ferreo & Co., Vineyard Proprietors, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, have for sale at their Godowns the following choice Wines, just received from that firm per steamers Yeddo, Ispahan, and Xanthe :—

M. F. and Co.'s Pale Dry SHERRY, a really first-class Wine, Rs. 21 per dozen.

M. F. and Co.'s AMONTILLADO, one of the finest and purest Wines ever imported into Bombay. Rs. 28 per dozen.

M. F. and Co.'s Double Crown PORT, very old and rare, not to be equalled by any PORT now in the Bombay Market. Rs. 30 per dozen.

The Undersigned have also been appointed Agents for Bombay of the well known firms of Rosey Fredes and Laurent, Rimaux and Freres, and have now for sale the following, received per Ispahan and Yeddo :—

Robin Freres' 3 diamond BRANDY. This is a fine old Brandy (equal, if not superior, to Exshaw's No. 1). Offered now at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Laurent, Rimault, and Freres' St. Julien CLARET, first growth of vintage of 1865,—a fine, delicate, after-dinner Wine, equal to any Claret now sold at double the price. Rs. 14 per dozen.

We beg that it may be understood that the above low quotations are for CASH only.

Other Wines are daily expected, which will be duly advertised.

C. A. ROSS & Co.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Just landed per s.s. FLORA.

Harmodium, sold Oakwood,	5 Oct.,	12 Stops,	Rs. 400
Do.	do.	do.	5 ,,	12 ,,	,, 325
Do.	do.	do.	5 ,,	4 ,,	,, 215
Do.	do.	do.	4½ ,,	3 ,,	,, 180
Do.	do.	do.	4½ ,,	3 ,,	,, 150
Do.	do.	do.	4 ,,	3 ,,	,, 130

The two last sizes can be packed in small cases suitable for Up-country travelling.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

Mr. J. N. offers the undermentioned Goods at a very moderate price to clear Stock :—

ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS, Quarto and Octavo.

WORK-BOXES.

WRITING-DESK.

LADIES' COMPANIONS.

PORTFOLIOS.

EMBROIDERY, half finished and finished.

TABLE COVERS, of the latest Patterns, &c., &c., &c.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

An assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes, just received from Vienna. Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO to Yokoush, Kobe, for Yokohama, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Yokohama for Kobe by the Steamers of the Mogul Steam Navigation Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

DAVE CARSON'S

INIMITABLE, MUSICAL, COMICAL and JOCOSICAL TUMASHA.

MONDAY, 18th Dec., 1871.

MADAME CARSON

WILL FOR THE FIRST TIME PING THE PATHETIC ENGLISH SONG,

"PLEASE GIVE ME A PENNY, SIR."

MONS. SEMELADIS and Mr. HERBERTE

IN

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS and SUPERB SOLOS.

DAVE CARSON

AS

GRAND-FATHER BEN,

OR

INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.

TOUCHING UPON

THE INCOME TAX,

THE POLICE,

THE P. W. D.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES,

THE MUNICIPALITY,

YOUNG BOMBAY,

COMPETITION WALLAHS.

THE SHOE QUESTION,

Etc., &c., AND OTHERWISE

"THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL,"

A DECIDED *HIT*.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Overture ..... Bengalee Baboo Galop.

Ballad..... Happy be thy Dreams ... Mr. S. Herberte.

Serenade ..... Par Charles Gounod..... Madame Carson.

AN ELONGATED EFFUSION OF LACHRYMATION,

POOR MARY JANE,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia .....Le Romantique—Ghys...Mons. Semeladis.

Ballad..... "Lily Mavourneen" ..... Mr. S. Herberte.

Tyrol-ense .....Variation de Hummul...Madame Carson.

PART FIRST WILL CONCLUDE WITH

"THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL,"

BY

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Ballad..... "Phœbe Dearest.....Mr. S. Herberte.

Volin Solo..... Home, Sweet Home .....Mons. Semeladis.

GRAND-FATHER BEN,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

English Song ..."Please give me a Penny, Sir"...Madame Carson.

Ballad ..... "The Foreaken" ..... Mr. S. Herberte.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH

DAVE CARSON'S

ORIGINAL COMIC SKETCH, ENTITLED

THE ACTOR OF ALL WORK,

TERMINATING WITH THE NEGRO SONG AND DANCE,

SKEDADLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs.	4 0 0	Gallery .....Rs.	2 0 0
Stalls ..... ,,	3 0 0	Pit ..... ,,	1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co, where a plan of the Dress Circle can be see n.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 15th December 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December 1871, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872 will be resumed.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 15th December 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—TELLICHERRY AGENCY.—The OPENING of this AGENCY has been POSTPONED till the 2ND JANUARY next.

J. F. MOIR,

Agent, Bombay.

14th December 1871.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY ADMITTED Ms. MEER ALLY DHURRUMSEY a PARTNER in our FIRM.

COWASJEE JEHANGHEERJEE & Co.

12th December 1871.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES issued from all Stations to all Stations, from December [illegible] to January 6th, inclusive, will be available to Return ANY DAY WITHIN TEN DAYS of the DAY of issue. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famous Buildings of the Ahmedabad Districts, and for participating in the Sports of Gujerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS to be delivered by FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon, for PAINTING DOORS and WINDOWS of the NEW POST OFFICE with TEAKWOOD TRUSSES and OTHER ROOF TIMBER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
25,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	650
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	190
15,350	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	25½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	30
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110⅜
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ...	102⅛
Four per cent	99⅛
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1886-87	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Week ended 18th November 1871.

KHAMGAUM.	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	43 0 6	77
Goods	77 0 0	35
Electric Telegraph	0 1 8	0
Total...	120 2 2	112
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	93 4 10	44
Goods	167 13 2	52
Electric Telegraph	2 4 11	0
	263 6 11	96

CALCUTTA.—13TH DECEMBER.

The market for Government Securities is improving slowly; the following transactions were reported:—

4 per cents, at Rs. 98-10, 98-11, and 98-12, or 1-6 to 1-4 discount.

Mostly purchases for investors' orders.

4½ per cents, a heavy amount, at Rs. 101-6 for forward delivery, and at Rs. 101-12 for cash. Small sums were bought at Rs. 101-14 and 102.

5½ per cents, several lots at Rs. 110-14.

In shares the following sales and purchases were reported:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,450.

(FROM MESSRS. L. W. TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, CALCUTTA, DEC. 13.)

ATTENTION is drawn to the export trade of Calcutta during 11 months of the current year and the corresponding period for the 9 years previous. It will be seen at a glance that the trade of the Port is steadily expanding, notwithstanding the fears expressed by the Cotton Commissioner and others of Bombay proclivities. Tea, Cotton, Jute, Jute Cuttings, Hides and Skins continue to exhibit a marked increase, while the only articles that show a slight falling off are silk and poppy-seed.

New season's cotton is arriving to market freely, and finds ready sale at Rs. 18 per maund. Early arrivals were stained and poor in staple, but latterly the quality has improved, and may be considered quite up to former seasons. The crop is generally reported large, and the season's shipments will most probably amount to 350,000 bales.

To-day's Money Market article in the Englishman Newspaper perpetrates a really serious joke; it runs thus—The market for Government Securities has been very dull, which is attributable in part to the suspension of the Bank of Calcutta—to be complete it should have added, and the alarming indisposition of David Duff.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—17TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 11th December, 5-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 141 hours 24 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th December, 9-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 14th December, 3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 69 hours 24 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th December, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 16th December, 2-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th December is as follows:—

	To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta		4 24	3 47
,, Galle		one in	5 35
,, Kurrachee		0 14	0 2
,, Madras		0 27	0 3

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 16th Dec., 2-56 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th Dec., 12-18 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th Dec., 12-56 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th Dec., 3 P.M. Cable right Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH DECEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium ,,	Rs. 275 to 300 per chest
	Sailing Ships ,,	Rs. 4 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Ethiopia (s)	Wicks	Bussorah, Dec. 1.
16	Kate Gregory	Hanson	Calcutta, Nov. 6.
	Saga	Boe	Newcastle, Aug. 7.
	Surat (s)	Baker	Suez, Dec. 2.
17	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Gammon	Goa, Dec. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Columbian (s)	Stewart	Aden and Suez.
	Victoria Cross	Cowley	Liverpool.
	Timoor-shaw	Winter	Moulmein.
	P. Pendleton	Pendleton	Cochin.
	Inverness	Dunkin	Rangoon.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Birmingham	Durkin	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer European, to Liverpool.

Steamer Abbotsford, to Liverpool via Carwar.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
13	Hereford	Garliner	London, Sept. 7.
	Star of Persia	Simpson	London, Sept. 7.
14	Arcot (s)	Day	Bombay, Nov. 21.
	Gryffe	Roberts	London, Aug. 28.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
13	Yorkshire (s)	...	London via Colombo.
14	Renown (s)	...	London.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.			
14	Viceroy (s)	...	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Xantho, s, 10 barrels sal ammonia, and 25 barrels brimstone roll, M. Koosal.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho, s, 3 hhds. brandy, 1 hhd. gin, Geo. W. Wheatley and Co.; 42 cases oilmanstores, Bolton and Co.; 5 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases bacon, and 2 cases cheese, P. Franjee and Co.; 1 hhd. and 2 cases brandy, 1 hhd. sherry, 1 hhd. gin, 4 cases noyeau, 4 cases curacoa, 1 case corks, Geo. W. Wheatley and Co.; 2 casks earthenware, and 6 cases hardware, 2 cases stationery, and 1 case colour boxes, E. Tyebally; 25 cases sherry, and 24 casks stout, H. Pestonjee Sons; 6 casks earthenware, and 1 cask muriatic acid, Thacker, Vining and Co.

Yeddo, s, 10 cases tobacco, S. Cassomjee.

Saladin, 40 cases yellow metal braziers, Thomas Steuart and Co.

City of Amoy, 55 cases sulphuric acid, C. Jellabhoy; 55 cases sulphuric acid, M. Manockjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 140 crates soda water bottles, A Burjorjee and Co.

16TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho, s, 3 cases millinery, S. Carrol; 3 cases glassware, D. Sassoon and Co.; 5 cases carriage lamps, H. A. Esmail and Co.; 2 cases cutlery and 2 casks hardware, C. A. Rehemon; 125 boxes bar soaps, T. Surruttally; 2 cases tobacco, and 19 cases oilmanstores, Bell and Co.; 22 packages oilmanstores, cheese, bacon, and ham, and 2 packages chinaware, King, Lang and Co.; 1 case paper, envelopes, and quill pin, R. L. Southern and Co.; 23 bales printing paper, D. Bazonjee and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 12 cases sulphuric acid, B. Nusserwanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 204 bales wool, B. Ramjee; 40 bales cotton, J. Sawjee; 105 bales cotton, B. Shamjee; 53 bales cotton, C. Joogmilbhoy; 75 bales cotton, M. Jewar; 73 bales coir yarn.

Eastern Light, 200 bales cotton, D. Bhagoobhoy; 200 bales hemp, and 100 bales old gunnys, L. Narrowjee.

Victoria Cross, 500 bundles gall, S. Vagjee.

Prince Regent, 300 bales cotton, D. Khimjee; 180 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 49 bales cotton, V. Panachund.

Royal Sovereign, 160 bales cotton, D. Khimjee; 100 bales cotton, M. Heerjee; 56 bales cotton, D. Mooljee; 600 bales cotton, D. Bhagoobhoy; 109 bales cotton, M. Rattonsee.

Sir Walter Scott, 150 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 200 bales cotton, S. Koosalchund.

Mahabishwur, 600 bales cotton, D. Bhagoobhoy; 35 bales cotton, B. Luckmichund.

Indus, s, 32 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 25 bales wool, B. Canjee; 32 bales cotton, M. Thackersey and Co.; 40 bales wool, C. Pitamber; 13 bales wool, M. Jaitha and Co.; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Goongerzee; 17 bales hides, D. Sassoon and Co.; 35 bales wool, M. Jaitha and Co.; 20 bales wool, J. Dewjee.

Columbian, s, 30 bales wool, M. Thackersey and Co.

Xantho, s, 125 bales cotton, D. Mooljee; 60 bales cotton, C. Mudunjee; 250 bales cotton, V. Poonjaram; 70 bales cotton, C. Premjee; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 124 bales cotton, J. Cursonram; 30 bales wool, B. Geerdhur.

Nemesis, s, 1,117 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 236 hhds. cocoanut oil, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian, s, 29 cases 32 pieces dacca shawls, and 2 pieces black cashmere cloth, R. L. Southern and Co.; 21 bales skips, C. Esmail and Co.; 13 bundles and 164 pieces E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy.

Indus, s, 6 bales hides H. G. Husson and Co.; 13 cases fishmawe, P. Damjee; 12 bales hides, and 15 cases fishmaws F. Assur; 504 pieces E. teeth, M. Kuruckchund; 319 pieces E. teeth.

Saladin, 75 bundles hides, J. Peerbhoy; 60 bundles hides, C. Datto.

FOR TRIESTE.

Indus, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.; 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee; 25 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Indus, s, 120 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, A. Blaschcck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Indus, s, 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus, s, 100 bales cotton, D. Nurput; 50 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co.; 62 bales cotton, S. Bhusya.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Columbian, s, 1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.

16TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 25 bales cotton, M. Gopaldass; 160 bales cotton D. Samjee.

Sir Walter Scott, 200 bales cotton, Remington and Co.; 195 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.

The Foundling, 65 bales cotton, G. Vulloo; 16 bales cotton, V. Vullabdass; 125 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.

Indus, s, 110 bales cotton, M. Thackersey and Co.; 40½ bales wool, Lyon and Co.; 73 bales cotton, M. Cotoor and Co.; 35 bales wool, V. Vasoonjee; 50 bales wool, G. Doogersee; 32 bales cotton, S. Moojee.

Xantho, s, 58 bales cotton, H. Madowjee; 150 bales wool, C. Soondersee; 50 bales cotton, C. Lalljee and Co.; 350 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.; 100 bales wool, and 3 bales cotton, N. Khuttow; 60 bales wool, H. G. Husson and Co.

Nemesis, s, 500 bales cotton, D. Sasson and Co.; 20 bales hides, A. Habibbhoy; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, M. Jewrej; 80 bales wool, C. Jewraj; 300 cwts. horns, H. Noormohomed.

Royal Sovereign, 64 bales cotton Spencer, Shaw and Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. Hourjee.

European, s, 150 bales cotton, E. Rahimtoola; 750 bales cotton, D. Sasson and Co.; 109 bales cotton, M. Esmail.

FOR LONDON.

Indus, s, 25 cases peacock feathers, M. Jewan; 20 boxes bloodstones, R. Mahomed; 181 pieces E. teeth, A. R. Huckabhoy; 12 cases indigo, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Dacca, s, 110 bales cotton, and 40 bales white twist, J. Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 16.

Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Pirie, Colonel, 13th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Tanner, Major, 24th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 16.

Lester, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.

Dickson, Lieutenant, 3rd, Hussars, on leave, to England.

Pim, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to England.

Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Pirie, Colonel, 13th Regiment, on duty, to Surat.

Blowers, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Surat.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 14th December, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Staff Lt B A Hughes, for 20 days, from the 15th December, privilege leave.

Poona, 15th December 1871.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the Officer Commanding General Depot has requested to send Corpl Pittock, 109th Foot, to Deolalee Depot, and there to remain attached until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

56th Foot—Captain Fleming, for 15 days, from the 14th instant, in extension of privilege leave.

56th Foot—Ensign Alexander, for 14 days, from date of departure, privilege leave.

POONA STATION ORDER.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 15th December 1871.

A Board of Examination will assemble on Monday next, the 18th instant, at the 11 o'clock A.M. at the Mess-room, 56th Regiment, to examine G. C. B. Hervey, 83rd Regiment, as to his fitness for promotion to a higher rank.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 2nd December 1871.

The C.-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

4th Goorkha Regt—Capt F H Hinde, General List, Inf, attached to the 22nd N I, to officiate as 2nd Wg Sub, vice Mercer, call'd as Qrmr, dated 29th Nov 1871.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostance on the 6th Nov:—

Asst Surg W E Riordan, R A.

Asst Surg W H McNamara, MD, 106th Foot.

Asst Apothy H D'Lacy, 1st Battn 11th Foot.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers being permitted to exchange to the battns of their regts specified, provided the public be put to no expense, and that they will join their respective battns without delay:—

12th Foot—Lt F Morgan, 1st Battn.

,, J C R Glasgow, 2nd ,,

60th Foot—Capt F D Farquharson, 3rd ,,

,, N J Pauli, 2nd ,,

Surg R Moir, MD, in joint medical charge of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the Head Quarters Staff and Estab remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of departure of Staff Surg A F Bradshaw, on duty with H E C-in-C, and until further orders.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 22nd Nov 1871, making the following medical arrangements, consequent on the approachinc Camp of Exercise at Delhi:—

Surg W Haward, 105th Foot, to receive charge of the office of Depy Inspr Genl of Hosps, British Forces, on the departure of Dr. Gordon for the Camp of Exercise, and to remain at Meerut on the departure of his regiment.

Staff Asst Surg H Scott, MB, at present with the R A, Meerut, to be attached to that portion of the 105th Foot, and to assist Surg Haward.

Surg H Stenart, 19th Brig R A, to proceed to Delhi and have medical charge of the camp hospital in the Fort.

Asst Surg E J Crane, D Batty 19th Brig R A, to remain at Meerut in medical charge of the R A not proceeding to the Camp of Exercise.

Staff Asst Surg J B Wilson, MD, attached to the 105th Foot, to have medical charge of D Batty 19th Brig R A, during its absence from Meerut at the Camp of Exercise.

Staff Surg Maj W A Thomson, MD, and Staff Asst Surg E A H Roe, doing duty at Delhi, to be attached to the office of the Principal Medical Officer of the Camp of Exercise.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 30th Oct last, directing Asst Surg J O'M McDonnell, MD, attached to the 5th NI, to proceed to Calcutta, and report himself for duty with the Looshai Expeditionary Force

Dated the 18th Nov, directing Asst Surg W Finden, 11th Beng Lancers, to afford medical aid to the 33rd NI, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, from the 1st Sept last, during the absence of Asst Surg E R Johnson on duty at Chunar.

Dated the 20th Nov, appointing Lt M H Saward, RA, to act provisionally as Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Gen Sir R Tombs, KCB, VC, commanding Allahabad Division, with effect from the 20th idem, subject to the conditions laid down in G O No 1 of 1867.

Dated the 24th Nov, placing the services of Surg C C W Wilson at the disposal of the Inspr Genl of Hosps, Indian Medical Service, for civil employ.

Oude Division Order, dated the 9th Nov, directing Staff Asst Surg J G Williamson to do duty with the 62nd Foot, as a temporary measure.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 18th Nov, appointing Capt R S Robertson, Brig Maj, to officiate as Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, in addition to his other duties, from date of relieving Capt Calleft, ordered to Simla on duty.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 9th Nov, transferring Staff Asst Surg J E Fannin from medical charge detachment 106th Foot, at Fortress Gwalior, to No. 2 Batty 24th Brig R A, vice Staff Asst Surg E B Kearney; and directing Staff Asst Surg J Martin to proceed from Morar to Fortress Gwalior and assume medical charge of the detachment 106th Foot.

Dated the 15th Nov, directing Staff Asst Surg M D O'Connell, MD, to do duty with the 1st Batt 11th Foot; and Staff Asst Surg J W O'M Martin MB, to be attached to Head-quarters 24th Brig R A for duty with the R A Div.

Dated the 17th Nov, directing Staff Surg J G Faught to assume medical charge of the 1st Battn 11th Foot.

Presidency District Order, dated the 13th Nov, directing Asst Surg E R Johnson, attached to the 33rd N I, to proceed and join the right column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force.

Dated the 28th Nov, attaching Capt J B Brander, Beng S C, recently returned from furlough to England, to the 8th N I, as a temporary measure.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 14th Nov, directing Asst Surg W A Kenrick, doing duty 16th Beng Cav, to proceed to Calcutta and report himself for duty in the Presidency circle.

Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 18th Nov, directing Asst Surg G P Mackenzie, MB, Civil Surg of Dehrooghur, to take medical charge of the details of troops at that station and at the outposts, during the absence of Surg J B White, 42nd N I.

Dated the 18th November, appointing Asst Surg J O'Brien, MD, 8th N I, to the medical charge of the Station Staff at Shillong, with effect from the 17th idem.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 27th Nov, directing Asst Surg A McM Paterson, 1st N I, to afford medical aid to the sick of the 49th N I, and details left at Agra, and to assume medical charge of the Lock Hospital, in addition to his other duties.

Directing Asst Surg R A Cuthbertson, 65th Foot, to afford medical aid to the establishments in the Fort at Agra, during the absence of Asst Surg H J Linton, or until further orders.

Nowshera Station Order, dated the 16th Nov, directing Asst Surg A B Strahan, 31st Punj N I, to afford medical aid to the 24th Beng Cav, in addition to his other duties with effect from the 8th Sept, during the absence, on medical certificate, of Asst Surg D P Palmer, M. D., 5th Beng Cav, on until further orders.

Jhansi Station Order, dated the 23rd Oct last, appointing Capt E M Forbes, Adjt 39th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer Jhansi, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, in the absence of any other qualified officer, and consequent on the departure of Capt Garlick with time expired men for port of embarkation.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Dec. 16)

Asst Surg George William Jameson, who has returned from furlough, to be re-appointed Civil Surg of Ghazeepore with effect from the 18th Nov last.

Mr Richard Henry Clifford, who has reported his return from furlough, to be a Joint Magis and Depy Collr, 1st Grade, and to be posted to Boolundshuhur.

Mr Henry Binny Webster, Mag and Collr, who has reported his return from furlough, to Gorackpore.

Mr W C Balderston, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Jounpore, is transferred in the same capacity to Allahabad.

The services of Mr Paul Whalley are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, with effect from the 1st Dec 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. BLUNT WILKINSON, B. A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

This SCHOOL, in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, will be OPENED for BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS, on MONDAY, 8th January, 1872.

The teaching is up to the University Standard for Matriculation.

For Terms, &c., apply to the HEAD MASTER, care of Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COOVERBAI—December 16th, in the Cama Street, Fort, Cooverbai, the sister of Mr. Manockjee Ruttonjee, Reporter, *Bombay Gazette*, aged 20 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARNDUFF—December 11th, at Berhampore, Mrs. David Carnduff, of a daughter.

FOWLER—December 1st, at Mercara, the wife of James Fowler, of a son.

WINGFIELD—December 8th, at Hoshungabad, the wife of Captain A. Wingfield, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SIMONS—THOMPSON—December 9th, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. C. Stuart, J. Lane Simons, to Mary Alice Thompson.

TAPLIN—FRAMES—December 13th, at All Saints', Cannington, Allahabad, by the Rev. M. LaMert, Chaplain of St. John's, Calcutta, J. F. Taplin, M.D., to Elibeth Ann Frames.

WILLIAMSON—WYATT—December 12th, at the Circular Road Chapel, Calcutta, by the Rev. Albert Williams, John C. Williamson, Esq., of Monumpore, to Fanny Amelia, daughter of the late S. G. Wyatt, Esq.

DEATHS.

PEMBERTON—December 8th, at Benares, suddenly, Henry Guy Pemberton, Esq., of Chicoutimi, Quebec, Canada.

HARDING—At Bondgate, Simla, Charles James Rupert Harding, aged four years and seven months.

HUXHAM—December 5th, at Calicut, William Huxham, aged 76.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1871.

WE have just received information that the Committee of which General Chamberlain is president, and Mr. Le Mesurier of the G. I. P. Railway is also a member, have concluded their investigation at Saugor, Central Provinces, into the state of the barracks at that station. Our readers may remember that the Saugor barracks are one of a series of double-storied buildings, which have within the past few years been erected at an enormous expense at various up-country stations. In almost every case, however, considerable fault has been found with the plan of construction, and in some the work itself has been a lamentable failure. The beneficial results anticipated have not been realized, and the soldiers themselves have expressed pretty generally their dissatisfaction with the accommodation. The barracks at Saugor are perhaps one of the most unfortunate instances of waste of money and material. They have only been completed three years, they cost a sum of about fifteen lakhs of rupees, and they are now entirely deserted, pronounced unsafe, and in fact are propped up on every side as dangerous and rotten.

The recent Committee have, we hear, endorsed in almost every particular the opinion of Mr. Fitzjames, the Executive Engineer, who first had the courage to express his fears and knowledge as to the condition of the barracks, and the opinions of the different station committees that have assembled previously. A portion of the barracks are to come down entirely, and the remainder are to be patched up and rendered serviceable as far as possible. It was Lord Mayo's wish that a thoroughly searching investigation should take place into this matter, and we are glad to hear that such an enquiry has been made. Captain Faber, an officer of the Madras Engineers, who was the executive in charge during the construction of the barracks, was ordered out from England, where he had gone on leave, and all officers who had been concerned in the executive or administrative work during the time these barracks were building had notice to attend at Saugor and offer any explanations or suggestions they might wish. We are pleased to find that the Committee acknowledge many points in favour of Captain Faber, and, possessing as he does the character of being a most zealous and hard-working officer, it is to be hoped much will yet be found in the way of extenuation on his behalf. We know that the whole organization of the department in which he was working requires a thorough remodelling. At the time he had this extensive work under his control, his hours were occupied with as many as *nine* other plans and estimates; and with a paucity of assistance it is impossible to expect, with justice, that attention to detail which is now proved to be so all-important when dealing with building operations in this country. To be able to chip out the mortar with a common walking cane, and by the hand remove a stone from the centre of a pillar, revealing a chasm internally, with here and there loose chips of stone untouched with lime or cement of any description, is indeed a terrible proof of gross deception and villainy which could only be controlled by constant supervision. Such is the condition of most of the work in these Saugor barracks, and the supervision and check was unfortunately not available. It has come to our ears that the Committee have satisfied themselves of the necessity for a most extensive alteration in the administrative duties of the P. W. D. in the Central Provinces, and one of the questions (if correctly reported) put to Colonel Pollard elicited striking information. It was, we hear, as follows—"What area is embraced in the circle of superintendence of the Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces?" The answer was, 83,000 square miles! Now, as the area of Great Britain is but 89,000 square miles, it does seem to us that more than should be expected from one individual is here demanded. It now remains to see what Lord Mayo will say to this further insight into the working of a department which has at its disposal an enormous annual outlay, and whose works are intimately associated with the welfare and well-being of our army in India.

THE Government of Bombay has broken new ground in the Resolution of the 15th inst., signed by Mr. Ravenscroft, regarding the pay of the Police. It contends that the withdrawal of the State grant for this purpose was the consequence of a distinct understanding that Bombay could more conveniently bear its share of increased taxation in this way, than by being called upon to pay the "non-agricultural" cess; and it threatens us, not obscurely, with subjection to this cess if we continue to refuse to pay the Police force. If such a bargain was intended, its conditions should have been clearly expressed from the first. The Municipality is a body with a limited income, the amount of which cannot be altered in the middle of a financial year; and His Excellency in Council had no right to assume that the taking away of the State grant-in-aid need not put the Bench of Justices to any inconvenience, but might be easily compensated by retrenchments in expenditure. Sir S. Fitzgerald and his colleagues could not know whether retrenchment was possible or not, for they have lately in a formal Resolution protested that up to September last they were utterly ignorant of the financial state of Bombay. What the local Government really thought was that it would save itself the trouble of doing an unpleasant duty by forcing the Municipality to arrange how the deficit caused by the lowering of the Income Tax should be met; and it is now annoyed at finding that its cowardly "abdication of the pro-"per functions of Government" has provoked the Justices to ask why they should be called upon to do the work of framing a Provincial Budget. Mr. Ravenscroft—unconsciously no doubt, for he was himself absent from Bombay while the discussion was going on—does injustice to the Bench in quoting certain resolutions passed by the Justices in proof of their rebellious spirit, without saying a word about the memorial of 31st July, in which the claim of this seaport town to a grant-in-aid for the Police was shown to be established by a Resolution of the Government of India, and the second memorial, of 25th August, in which His Excellency in Council was respectfully and earnestly entreated, out of consideration for the distressed state of the Municipality, to postpone the withdrawal of the grant till the end of the present year. It is a strange commentary on the professions of good-will towards the Bench of which the Government is so liberal, that their memorials have to this day remained unanswered, except by the arbitrary command given to the Municipal Commissioner to take money for the Police pay out of the Municipal Fund.

This order, which Mr. Crawford and Dr. Hewlett obeyed, has now been repeated to Mr. Hope. The new Commissioner, however, understands that this country is governed by the law, of which the High Court is the authorized interpreter, and that he is not bound to obey the illegal orders of His Excellency in Council. The Municipal Act clearly places the Municipal Fund under the sole control of the Bench, and Mr. Hope cannot, therefore, lawfully touch a farthing of it without the consent of the Justices—all orders and resolutions of Government to the contrary notwithstanding. It may be that the Bench is bound to pay the Police; but, if that be so, the Government ought, on the refusal of the Justices to supply the deficiency caused by the withdrawal of the State grant, to have obtained authority from the High Court, by ordinary process of law, to compel the Municipality to do its duty. The possibility that the Bench may have been badly advised in the course it took can be no excuse for the illegal action to which the Government has had recourse; and it seems to us that Mr. Hope has been most unfairly treated in being called upon to get the Government out of a scrape by exceeding the powers entrusted to him by Government. We are glad that the new Commissioner has had the courage to refuse obedience to an order that ought not to have been given. The Government has put itself completely and hopelessly in the wrong, by adopting and persisting in a line of action for which the law gives no warrant. His Excellency in Council has made the mistake of getting into a passion, and, as angry people are in the habit of doing, he has assumed a tone which would only be justifiable if he were—which happily he is not—the despotic ruler of Bombay. He has been foiled by the firmness of the new Commissioner; and nothing could well be more ridiculous than the position in which Government now finds itself, after having put on the airs of a dictator.

But, in the interests of the town, which must have the Police paid, and is besides weary of these fruitless controversies, it is desirable that the Bench should set the Government an example of magnanimity by authorizing the Commissioner to pay the Police out of the Municipal Fund. The Justices have done enough in the way of protesting against the action of Government, and it is clear that they have nothing to gain by continuing the struggle. The Bench has plenty of other business to attend to. The Budget must be got out of the way, and the new loan raised this week; and we believe the Municipal Reform Bill will be ready for discussion in January. This Bill will contain a concession to the rate-payers of the right to elect a certain number of representatives to the Town Council; and, considering the importance of this concession, the public will be glad to see the old disputes between the Bench and Government brought to a close.

WE have much pleasure in intimating that Signor and Madame Marras have arrived in Bombay.

MR. ANSTEY is, it is said, likely to go to Madras for "an important case which comes off in February." Can this refer to the case of Lord Napier *versus the Athenæum*?

THE POSTMASTER of Calcutta has given notice that from the 5th of January next the day of the despatch of the Overland Mail from Calcutta will be Friday instead of Wednesday.

THE Government has received intelligence of the arrival of General Boarchier's column at Tepai Mukh on the 12th instant. The health of the troops and coolies was excellent.

MR. S. C. BAYLEY, lately Officiating Secretary in the Bengal Office, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Chittagong, during the absence, on furlough, of Lord H. Ulick Browne.

A SHARP shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta at about five minutes past 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. The dire

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 24TH NOVEMBER.

About ten o'clock on Saturday night, the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain Baker, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of Nov. 24 on board. The Surat sailed from Suez on the 2nd inst., at 3-3 P.M., arrived at Aden at 5-5 P.M. on the 8th, and resumed her voyage early next morning. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. J. McClean, M.P. — Col. C. K. Baugh.
Mr. Salisbury. — Mr. E. Griffith.
Mrs. Mrs. Nicholson. — Mr. W. Tobin.
Miss Chapman. — Mrs. White.
Miss E. Vining. — Mr. and Mrs. Kipling.
Mr. and Mrs. Carter. — Mr. and Mrs. Glover.
Mr. O'Donnell and child. — Mr. and Mrs. Nickell and three children.
Miss Constridine. — Col. and Mrs. Thacker.
Mrs. Hungerford. — Miss S. Waddell.
Mr. Pherson. — Mr. R. R. Carew.
Major and Mrs. Paterson and child. — Mrs. and two Misses Richards.
Mrs. Moore. — Mrs. Rouse and brother.
Capt. F. Pearson. — Mrs. Robeson.
Mr. C. O. and Miss Budden. — Mr. C. L. Alexander.
Mr. and Mrs. Budden. — Mr. and Mrs. Brennaman.
Mr. and Mrs. Smith. — Mr. Thos. Drake.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Haines and servant. — Mr. Perry.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. — Mr. and Mrs. Wright.
Mr. and Mrs. Halifax. — Mr. and Mrs. Cruddas.
Colonel and Mrs. Gongh. — Miss Hesse.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot. — Miss Buckingham.
Mr. Chandler Clarke. — Mr. Chrisdien.
Mr. B. Lyall. — Mr. Salmon.
Mr. H. Forsyth. — Mr. Blanchard.
Mrs. Schmidt. — Mrs. Schmidt.
Mr. and Mrs. Turner.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Smidt. — Mr. J. Millner.
Mr. Smidt. — Mr. L. Wernal.

FROM ADEN.

The Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and servant, and four deck passengers.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 24TH NOVEMBER.

Dr. Norman Macleod, of Glasgow, a reverend and genial divine, as well known in India by this time I daresay as he is in England, made a short speech in Glasgow a few days ago about the Queen, which has attracted some notice. He said a good deal about her health and her past sufferings from illness, and with reference to Disraeli's speech at Hughenden, about which more to you at the time, he vindicated Her Majesty from the charge of "incapacity for business" which he seemed to think had been made by Mr. Disraeli. The right honourable gentleman, however, is not the man to let himself be misrepresented, however unwittingly, so he at once sent a *communiqué* to the morning papers here denying that he had ever used such an expression, and asserting, on the contrary, that he had said something the very opposite,—namely, that the Queen's remarkable aptitude for business and capacity were of the greatest assistance to her Ministers in the management of public affairs. Dr. Norman Macleod's mistake of course arose from that unhappy slip of Mr. Disraeli's in his speech, on which I commented at the time, to the effect that the Queen was physically and morally" incapacitated from performing, not her official, but her strictly ceremonial duties. The matter is not now of much consequence, and I only refer to it as helping to clear up another point. In the infamous speech which he delivered at Sheffield, Bradlaugh gave, as a proof of his assertion that the Queen shared the imbecility—he called it the insanity—that was supposed to be hereditary in the Guelphs, the statement that certain State documents had been sent down to Balmoral for the Sovereign's signature, and had been returned unsigned. He left his hearers to draw the inference —and that, I need hardly say, was, among the advocates of Broadhurst and "rationing," the thing but favourable. Dr. Macleod in his sermon at Glasgow happened to speak of the Queen's illness as it affected her daily life, and he stated that the neuralgia in her right hand was occasionally so severe as to prevent her from signing her name. I don't suppose Dr. Macleod knew anything of Bradlaugh's speech—which was not reported in the daily papers—and therefore had no intention of answering it. Yet incidentally he threw some light on the origin of that malignant calumny which Bradlaugh took such pains to disseminate, and thus explained the true significance of the matter, such as it is. Bradlaugh may have heard from some discarded flunkey—among which class his acquaintance is probably considerable,—that State documents could not be signed, and he, like the good and fair judging man that he is, naturally took the worst interpretation on the fact. Hence the most lurid stories about the Queen's incapacity, too, they don't dare to go to America, exaggerated in the grossest manner, and they lose nothing in the course of a number of years. The World and England came to ridicule. It had a sensation heading to its columns of European news, beginning with the words in startling capitals, "Victoria Insane," and followed by a string of announcements amid which she immediate proclamation of a republic with Bradlaugh as President occupied a conspicuous place. Of course we may regard all this with contempt or disgust, but it is only ordinary prudence not to ignore the state of things of which these are among the symptoms. The advocacy of Republican opinions is becoming bolder and more systematic, and the discussion of our fundamental principles of government is forced upon us, whether we like it or not.

In these circumstances I am strongly disposed to be of the opinion advocated by the able author of the "Silent Member," namely, that all the existing political and party classifications will by and bye disappear, and Whigs, Tories, Liberals, Conservatives, will soon be merged in two broad and comprehensive parties—Radical Reformers who will attempt changes in our institutions with the view of leading us by degrees in a Republic; and Conservative Reformers who will reform within the lines of those institutions, but no further. The question then is, to which great division would Mr. Gladstone attach himself? The author of the "Silent Member" apprehends that he will join the Radical one—and so do I. It is of little use to be positive on such a point, but meanwhile it will be of interest to watch the evolution of Mr. Gladstone's opinions; they will largely affect the future of the country. Nor can he be allowed much time to declare himself. The Republican movement, so far as it means the action of a few fussy persons, grows apace. Sir Charles Dilke is going about England delivering lectures, avowedly as a propagandist of Republican opinions. The London democrats meet nightly at the "Hole in the Wall" to drink cheap and easy sedition: and at the last of those meetings on Monday the redoubtable Odger declared of his own knowledge that his opinions were making great progress throughout the country. A teetotal lecturer down in Devonshire has made an accusation against the Queen as abominable and gross that I cannot ask you to print it; and a criminal information has been lodged against him. Thus you see we are fast being brought face to face with the problem how to reconcile loyalty in this State with discussion and the dignity of the Sovereign with inviolability from personal attacks? The very existence of the monarchy is bound up in this matter. I have no doubt as to the issue, but what is above everything else now wanted from Liberal statesmen is a clear announcement of their views on points that lie deeper than the politics of the hour.

Meanwhile, the Plymouth election has come to throw a little light on the matter. The seat here was contested by Sir R. Collier on his appointment as a member of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, and there were two candidates, Mr. Bates, a Liverpool shipowner on the Conservative side, and Mr. Rooker, a Plymouth solicitor on the Liberal. The latter gentleman was supported by the total abstainers and the Dissenters, and the former by the publicans. As I never doubted would be the case, the Conservative has won by a large majority. Thus a constituency which has always been Liberal has been lost to the party, and a Conservative has won the issue, distinctly raised, confidence or no confidence in the Gladstone Government. It is Mr. Murray over again, the effect being cumulative and therefore all the greater. Do not let the significance of this result be misunderstood. The Liberal press here wilfully, or in sheer ignorance, misreads the lesson. When all has been said by partisans on both sides the real reason will be found to be these. The Liberal has been defeated, first, because the policy of Mr. Gladstone on educational matters has alienated the Dissenters; next, and chiefly, because the republican rant and nonsense that have been spouted with the indecent attacks on the Queen, have roused a powerful Conservative reaction in the support of immense numbers of moderate Liberals. I make no apology for dwelling on such points as these, for the political future of England is closely bound up with them. As for the Ministry, it is enough to say that their position has become singularly awkward. To-morrow is the polling day at Dover, where the new Solicitor-General, Mr. Jessel, has to stand for re-election. He is opposed by a Conservative, and if defeated the consequences may be serious. The Conservatives are elated by their successes that they are beginning to bring about a dissolution in the full confidence that they would obtain a working majority. Mr. Gladstone, however, is not the man to be taken by surprise, and I don't believe that he will allow himself to be forced into a premature appeal to the country. I won't say that he will not be beaten, but I do say that he will not be beaten unless the Liberal ranks, by some process which I cannot foresee, are broken up. I fear, however, that, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, several of the leading members of the party having refused to oppose Mr. Jessel. There can be no doubt that the Liberals will make unusually strenuous efforts, for much depends on the issue, and they are too hard-pressed to despise the forbearance of their opponents.

A smart correspondence has been going on during the last few days relative to the mode in which the numerous joint stock companies now started are made to float. The discussion was commenced by a letter from Messrs. Eykyn Brothers, the eminent stock brokers, which appeared in the money article of the *Daily Telegraph*. They pointed out that the quotations of premium in the shares of new companies which were published in the various journals only misled innocent investors, for the reason that the premium only applied to scrip or partly-paid shares, whereas the promoters generally took care to allot only fully-paid shares, thus avoiding a settlement on the scrip. The complaint is perfectly true, and refers to a scandalous yet constant source of deception. When [a promoter or a syndicate brings out a company now-a-days, a market is made for it by instructions to the company's brokers to buy any shares offered up to a particular premium. Of course these purchases are at the expense of the promoter or syndicate, on the supposition that he would have to pay for what he buys. But he avoids this in many cases by a bold, yet simple expedient. He forces the premium up to a high figure, say 3 or 4, and announces in his prospectus that a preference in the allotment will be given to applicants for fully-paid shares. The premium being so high applications are generally sent in for more than the total number of shares—all are allotted fully-paid—consequently, no demand is made for a settlement on the scrip, and the promoter has to pay nothing, the bargains which he has instructed the brokers to make being simply cancelled. The quoted premium is thus only a snare, effective whether it costs anything or not, but that frequently costs nothing. Of course the annoyance from this system is manifold. People sell scrip and perhaps buy it back at a profit, only to find that no settlement is given, and that they have had all their trouble for nothing. Or, tempted by a published quotation of a high premium, they apply for shares and get them, only to find that fully-paid shares do *not* command a premium and cannot be sold even at par. By-and-bye when the calls come due the shares fall to a discount and perhaps become absolutely unsaleable. This is the history of hundreds of new concerns. The *Telegraph* insists, as a cure for the evil, that no premium quotations for such companies should be published in the newspapers; it has never published them, and it asks its contemporaries to follow its example. On the other hand, Labouchere and others suggest that the cure lies with the Committee of Stock Exchange, who have only to prohibit its members from dealing in the shares of new companies before an official quotation is published. The best thing would be to try both plans; only as the Stock Exchange Committee is slow to act let the newspapers set the example. I observe that already the *Standard* and *Daily News* have given up quoting new companies, and if they persevere, and if the others follow suit, there will be sore dismay among promoters. There is no doubt that the abuse urgently demands a remedy; it has grown too rank. As the system is now worked, the promoter and the directors are simply confederates in a deception, the latter being bribed by allotments which they sell at a premium. For *them* of course there is always a settlement; their cheques are forthcoming, primarily from the broker, but originally from the promoter, whose charge for floating the concern covers all. Hence you hear every day the allegation that every man has his price, vouched by the double fact that certain men have been induced by a well-known speculator to become directors, and that City editors constantly quote what they know to be fictitious and delusive. One of the morning papers professedly acts on the *Daily Telegraph's* rule and does not quote new company premiums. But sometimes the rule is broken through, the favoured exceptions being chiefly those concerns launched by the speculator aforesaid. Now the *Telegraph*, alluding to that remarkable fact, observed that the "accomplished editor occasionally nods," a well known wit added, "Yes, but he only nods when somebody else winks." It is one of not the least painful characteristics of the system that people now coolly canvass the possibility of So-and-so being bribed and of how much he got for a dexterous puff. Some day awful mischief will result from the present mania, but the London papers will, as a rule, do nothing to check it, they cannot resist the influence of numerous lucrative advertisements.

No further change has been made in the Bank rate this week, but the Bank's reserve is again stronger, and all will now depend on the heavy drawings on German account, the first of which, it is believed, will mature to-morrow. If two or three millions of gold should be wanted the Bank can spare that amount at the moment, but the fear is that the pressure will be continuous, and that up to the beginning of the year there will be a steady drain. The circumstances, however, have been so peculiar that we may again be disappointed, and the pressure may be only moderate until February. My belief is that money will get dearer between this time and the end of the year, when the stringency will be very considerable from the influence of various causes. Meanwhile the cotton market is firm, and producers at Manchester are standing out for an advance which they get in partial transactions.

The Bombay Gas Company's report for the half year ending 30th June is out to-day. The profits have been £9,466-14-2, and a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum is declared, £1,500 being appropriated to reserve, and a balance of £1,698-11-7 carried forward.

THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL LOAN.

The following resolution of Government was sent to the Municipal Commissioner last Thursday evening :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH DECEMBER.

Telegram from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, dated 13th December 1871,—stating that 15 lacs in all may be advanced to the Bombay Municipality on condition that the Government of Bombay will pass an Act securing payment thereof in the precise terms of Bombay Act III. of 1870, and that all existing borrowing powers of the Municipality be withdrawn, and it be left to borrow in future under the general provisions of the Imperial Act XXIV. of 1871.

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, for his information, and the information of the Worshipful Bench of Justices.

H. E. JACOMB,
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

From Financial Secretary, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 13th Dec.

Your letters Nos. 1,883 and 3,396, dated 4th and 20th November. Fifteen lacs in all may be advanced to the Bombay Municipality on condition that the Government of Bombay will pass an Act securing payment thereof in the precise terms of Bombay Act III. of 1870, and that all existing borrowing powers of the Municipality be withdrawn, and it be left to borrow in future, under the general provisions of the Imperial Act XXIV. of 1871.

H. E. JACOMB,
Under Secretary to Government.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 16th December.

To the CLERK of the PEACE.

Sir,—I beg to forward to you, for the information of the Justices, copies of two letters addressed to Government on the 9th and 16th instant, and to inform you that the Committee propose to bring the subject forward on Monday next.—I have, &c.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY, 14th December.

To the HON. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,—We have the honor to forward copies of Resolutions passed by the Bench of Justices on the 12th and 13th instant, from which you will perceive that they have sanctioned the raising of a loan on the terms set forth in the accompanying Memorandum, and have authorized us either (1) to accept tender for the loan which may be made at once to us, or (2) to appeal to the public, in the terms of the Memorandum, and to obtain a cash credit from the Banks, or otherwise to meet the pressing necessities of the Municipality during the six or seven weeks which it would be necessary to allow in the notification for the tenders to come in.

2. The former course being obviously both the most simple and the most favourable in a financial point of view, we have made arrangements for informing those men in a position to tender, and expect to receive proposals which it will be desirable to accept, by 11 A.M. on Saturday next. Should, however, our expectations be disappointed, we should fall back upon the second course of action.

3. We have now the honor, in accordance with the Resolution of the Bench, to request the sanction of Government to the raising of the loan under the above arrangements.—We have, &c.

(Sd.) T. C. HOPE.
" F. F. LIDDERDALE.
" J. M. MACLEAN.
" SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALI.
" NARAYEN WASSOODEO.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 16th December.

To the HON. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,—In continuation of our letter of the 14th inst., we have the honor to inform you that we have perused Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5,732 of December 14th, communicating the sanction of the Government of India to lend 15 lakhs to the Municipality on certain conditions.

2. The effect of these conditions would be that the Municipality must pay Rs. 75,000 per annum more, to discharge the debt in 20 years, than if the loan of 15 lakhs for the period were twenty years; and further, that it must give up the independent position it now holds by law, as one of the three Presidency Municipalities, and submit, under Act 24 of 1871, to rules which have not yet been promulgated, but will, it may be assumed, be of minute stringency.

3. We consider that, with other heavy demands for drainage and water works in prospect, it would be imprudent to impose so heavy an additional charge as that suggested, when its necessity is not shown by the state of the credit of the Municipality in the Bombay market, and the reason of its being required by the Government of India under present circumstances, and in comparison with the accommodation afforded to the Calcutta Municipality, is not apparent.

4. Under these circumstances we cannot undertake to recommend to the Bench the acceptance of this proposal of the Government of India, and trust that Government will accord its sanction to that contained in our previous letter of the 14th instant.—We have, &c.

(Sd.) T. C. HOPE.
" F. F. LIDDERDALE.
" J. M. MACLEAN.
" SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE.
" NARAYEN WASSOODEO.

THE MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I noticed in your issue of last Saturday a letter written by a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, on the subject of the Marquis of Drogheda's hotel bill.

The letter begins by stating that the Marquis informed a "*disinterested*" public of the items of his account. What the writer means by a "disinterested" public I am at some loss to imagine. If he means a public having no interest in the matter, he is wrong, I think, both in fact and expression. If, on the other hand, he means a public willing to give the Marquis a fair hearing, he is, I think, right; but in this respect he by no means resembles the public for whom he professes to speak. Instead of giving the Marquis credit for really wishing to benefit Indian society by preventing similar extortions in future, he most unjustly attributes the publication of the bill to malevolent motives. To every one else, however, it must be quite clear that the Marquis had nothing to gain from making the matter public, and that he would never have done so, had he not considered the charges exorbitant, and really wished to benefit the public. To my uninitiated eyes, also (I have not been in this country longer than the Marquis himself), I must say that the bill appears a much larger one than is usual in that part of the "civilised world" called Ireland. But for this fact the correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* accounts by saying that "Agra is a long way off either."

What the meaning of this idiom may be we are not told, but I am apt to believe that by this, as well as by his little pleasantry about Ireland, the writer wished to display his geographical knowledge. The letter proceeds to accuse the Marquis of meanness, and concludes with the well known dirge over "the good old times of the Hon. E. I. Company, when English gentlemen lived as such."

Of meanness, however, there is not one trace in the conduct of the Marquis. He paid his bill—and, after that, there is even something of chivalry in his coming forward and exposing himself to criticism for the sake of the public good.

The praises bestowed on "the good old times" appear somewhat out of place. In every age there has been, and will be, found a *laudator temporis acti*; but in listening to him, and in comparing the days gone by with the present, we should bear in mind—

"That the past will always win
A glory from its being far,
And ev'ry hill into the perfect star,
We saw not when we moved therein."

For the "certain display" and "outward show" of the old rule the natives have now obtained real and solid advantages—not the least of which may be gathered from the fact, mentioned by the correspondent, that *English* newspapers are read by *not a few* well-educated natives, so that, whatever may have been the good points of the old rule (and they were not a few), I think that the Marquis may be well content to stand or fall with the present system of Indian government. If a system of judicious economy and impartial justice be the right one, as compared with a system of reckless extravagance and unjust extortion, then it would appear that the action of the noble Marquis in the matter of his hotel bill is worthy of all praise.—I have, &c.,

14th December. P. J.

BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT AFLOAT.—On Friday last, John Swindells, a seaman of the ship Cordellera, now in Bombay harbour, fell down accidentally from a mast. He was severely injured, and was removed for treatment to the European General Hospital.

GOAT-STEALING.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. Cooper, the presiding Magistrate, convicted one Jowar Jooma of stealing a goat, value ten rupees, the property of Ameer Ajee, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for a month.

THE FIRE IN FALKLAND ROAD.—The damage done by the fire which occurred on Friday night last in a range of huts situated on the Falkland Road, as reported in our issue of Saturday, has been estimated at Rs. 1,200. A man who was scorched by the fire, was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

LODGE "RISING SUN."—The monthly meeting of Lodge "Rising Sun," No. 506, Scottish Constitution, was held on Saturday evening last at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Gowalla Tank. The first business was to elect a Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, and the choice of the members fell upon Bro. Ruttonjee Manockjee Rutnagar, Senior Warden, who was one of the originators of the Lodge.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE AMONG THE BHATTIAS.—We learn that the first widow remarriage among the Bhattias took place at Kutch a few days ago. The widower, Canjee Catchra, although not an educated man, is said to have been an advocate of widow remarriage in his caste for a long time past. Canjee and his friends are men of influence and wealth, and their caste-people have not yet ventured to excommunicate them.

DEFAMATORY CIRCULARS.—On Saturday last, one Soonderjee Koobeirdas appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, and laid an information against Bhugwanlal Sampatram, whom he charged with printing defamatory circulars regarding and affecting the complainant's character, and with circulating them in Bombay and Joonaghur. The magistrate granted an immediate summons against the accused.

CHEATING.—Rahimtoola Ahmed, a general merchant, laid an information before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday last, against one Ladha Lalljee, who seems to have cheated more men for his dupes than simple Rahimtoola. The informant charged Ladha, under section 415 of the Penal Code, with dishonestly and fraudulently cheating him; and under section 420, with dishonestly and by false and fraudulent pretence inducing him to deliver to him a sum of Rs. [illegible] his property. An immediate summons was granted against the accused.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A CHILD.—On Friday evening last, a scoundrel of the Camatee caste, residing in the house of a casteman at Camateepoora Street, allured the latter's child, a girl named Heroo, to the Byculla Flats, with the object of robbing her of her ornaments. The child had upon her person at the time gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 285, in order to possess which the miscreant seems to have intended to kill her. As it happened, his design was frustrated, and he escaped with the ornaments, not before he had left marks of violence on the child's neck. His name is Yencuttee Yellapa, and the police are upon his track.

TRANSLATORS' DEPARTMENT IN THE HIGH COURT.—Complaints have from time to time been publicly made that the Translators' Department in the High Court is not sufficiently strong to meet the requirements of the attorneys and other practitioners for translations; and that in consequence the adjudication of suits otherwise ripe for hearing is impeded. An instance of this occurred on Saturday last in a matter which was on before the learned Chief Justice. The Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. White, stated that the documents sent to the Translators' Department by his client for translation were not ready. His Lordship said it was well understood by the gentlemen of the profession who had business to do with the Translators' Department, that it was at present insufficient. The matter was very fully gone into before his Lordship and was laid before the Bombay Government, to whom a very strong representation was made in July last. The Bombay Government had supported the view taken by the Judges of the Court, and had submitted the matter to the Government of India;—but the Government of India has as yet made no sign. The Advocate-General remarked that the Translators' Department was one of the most important branches of the Court's establishment; and it was unfortunate that, owing to the smallness of the present staff, translations required for the hearing of suits were delayed. The subject demanded immediate consideration. The Court then proceeded with the other business bef ore it.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT POONA.—The eleventh Criminal Sessions was concluded on Thursday last. There were ten cases on the calendar, out of which six were convicted, three were acquitted, and one will be tried at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions.

THE Rev. Appaji Bapooji has translated into Marathi, and the Christian Knowledge Society has published, Selections from the well known Homilies of the Church of England. These selections treat of a variety of important subjects; the translation has been made by one every way competent; the book is fitted to be useful to the Native Christian community.—*Bombay Guardian.*

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ECLIPSE.—We have been favour-

from that body; what is remarkable is that the half of this ring nearest the sun is much darker than the outer half.—*Ibid.*

A NERVOUS JUDGE.—At the hearing of an appeal on Wednesday, before the Hon. Justices Holloway and Innes, whilst a certain learned counsel was arguing the appeal, Mr. Justice Holloway pointed out some difficulty in the case. At this moment another learned counsel happened to be in communication (by a shake of the head) with the Registrar of the Court seated opposite to him. On this Mr. Justice Holloway addressing the learned wig that shook, said, "Pray Mr. —— don't shake your head, it makes me nervous." This is the first time we have heard of the nervousness of this learned Judge.—*Madras Athenæum.*

HIGH COURT.—18TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

949-70—In Person—Khunderao Morojee v. Khoja Hussan Lalljee and others—Mr. Judge.

LONG CAUSES.

718-70—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Advocate General &c. v. Fatma Sultan Begum—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

327-71—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Rustomjee Pestonjee Soortee v. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

131-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Shapurjee Cursondas v. Hurgopall Premseekdass and another—Shapurjee and Thackerdass.

757-70—Shapurjee Patuck—Mithcebai, widow, v. Perozbai, widow, and others—Dallas and Lynch.

331-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Secretary of State in Council for India v Rajee Esss Hajee Fudla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

337-71—Cleary—Thacker Gomersey Ladha v. Jacob Jamal—Manisty and Fletcher.

339-71—Remington, Hore and Langley—Alexander Rennie v. The Colaba Press Company, Limited—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

70-71—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company v. John King and others—Leathes and Crawford.

76-71—Remington, Hore, and Langley—Chintoba Bhaskerjee v. Kutchra Dossa and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

86-71—R. J. Abraham—Georgiades—Germanopee S. and another v. Nowrojee Bazonje G.—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CHINA, 916 tons, Captain A. Gordon, arrived on the 15th instant from Chittagong with a cargo of rice.

THE BARQUE SAGA, 669 tons, Captain G. H. Boe, arrived on Saturday last from Newcastle with a cargo of coal and coke.

THE SHIP KATE GREGORY, 1,002 tons, Captain W. J. Hanson, arrived on the 16th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunnies.

THE following passengers sailed from Madras on the 14th on board the s.s. Viceroy :—

For Port Said—Major R. Hunter and Mrs. Hunter.
For London—Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter, Mrs. W. A. Cheke, Mrs. R. Swainston, 3 children and servant, Mrs. H. Napean, Ernest Fennell, Mr. F. Price's three children and servant, Capt. W. C. Drummond, Mr. T. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Grey and children.

THE following passengers sailed per B. S. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Madras, Captain W. Staerratt, from Calcutta on the 14th inst. for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmain :—

Mr. A. Begg, Mr. J. Hector, Mrs. Langley, Mr. F. W. Abe and Mrs. Abel, Mr. D. Solomon, Mr. W. B. Macrone, Mr D'Silva, Miss David, and Mr. G. A. Laval.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		DECEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
3 50 m	5 3	Monday... ... 18	10 21 m	3 6
4 22 a	2 4		10 21 a	3 5
4 49 m	4 6	Tuesday... ... 19	11 27 m	3 9
5 20 a	2 2		11 36 a	3 6
5 55 m	4 1	Wednesday ... 20	0 35 a	4 1
6 59 a	2 5		.....	.....
7 0 m	3 8	Thursday ... 21	0 52 m	2 1
8 12 a	3 0		1 40 a	4 6
7 58 m	3 4	Friday 22	2 5 m	1 11
9 11 a	3 11		2 31 a	4 11
8 50 m	3 0	Saturday. ... 23	3 7 m	2 0
10 10 a	4 7		3 17 a	5 4
9 31 m	3 0	Sunday... ... 24	3 55 m	2 1
10 40 a	5 1		5 53 a	5 10

First Quarter, 19th, 1h. 31m., A.M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, 2,180 tons and 500 h.p., Captain N. Stewart, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. Stewart, and Dr. Roche.
For Suez—Mr. Whiteworth.

THE PAYMENT OF THE POLICE.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the Clerk of the Peace, dated 16th December.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward copies of correspondence, in order that any notice may be given to the Justices which you consider proper. The case being an emergent one, I presume that there will be no objection to bringing it forward on Monday.—I have, &c.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, dated 14th December.

SIR,—With reference to my letter to your address, No. 3,187, dated 9th instant, forwarding for your information copy of the Resolution of Government (No. 4,937, dated 8th December, Judicial Department), I have the honor to remind you that the Police Force has not yet been paid for the month of November, and to request that there may be no further delay in carrying out the orders of Government in this matter.

2. May I beg that you will kindly favour me with a reply to this communication as soon as possible, as, in the event of the Police not receiving their pay to-morrow, which will be the 15th, it will be my duty to report the circumstance to Government.—I have, &c.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

From the Municipal Commissioner to the Commissioner of Police, dated 15th December.

SIR,—In reply to your No. [illegible] of the 14th instant, I have the honor to observe that the application should properly have been addressed to the Bench of Justices through the Clerk of the Peace.

The question of the Police for 1871 would have probably been brought before the Bench for its adjournment on account of the illness of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, but I trust it will be so on Monday next, when I shall take the opportunity to elicit a decision regarding the payment of the Police for November.—I have, &c.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY, CASTLE, 15th December.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 3,211, dated 13th December, forwards, with reference to Government Resolution No. 4,937, dated 8th December 1871. Copy of a letter addressed by him to the Municipal Commissioner on 9th idem, that the Police had not received their pay for the month of November 1871.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—Government are unable to understand why any delay should have arisen in the payment of the Bombay Police for the month of November, seeing that the orders previously issued by Government on this subject in their Resolution No. 4,427, dated the 10th November 1871, clearly indicated that they were of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner was bound by law to pay the Police from the Municipal Fund, and that as he was in possession of funds sufficient for the purpose no legitimate excuse existed for his not doing so.

Government have throughout this discussion with the Bench of Justices taken up the position that the direction given by the Justices to the Municipal Commissioner to stop the payment of the Bombay Police after a certain sum had been exhausted, was unlawful, and could not be recognized in any way, and they have no intention of receding from this position. The acting Municipal Commissioner should therefore forthwith pay the Bombay Police for the month of November, and report to Government that he has obeyed this order.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner to John Nugent, Acting Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

SIR,—In reply to Government Resolution No. 5,049, of yesterday's date, received after office hours, I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter which I yesterday addressed to the Commissioner of Police on the same subject.—I have, &c.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

No. 3,810 of 1871.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT,

Dated BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th September.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to request you to obtain the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the following proposed reduction in the strength of the Bombay City Police.

2. It has been found necessary on economical considerations to effect some reduction in the cost of the Police Force. The estimated cost of the force (including hospital and fire brigade charges) for the current year, as entered in the Municipal Budget, amounts to Rs. 3,91,620. This Government is, I am directed to state, of opinion that this cost is excessive, and that some material diminution of it is absolutely needed in connection with the question of the Municipal finances.

From the Municipal Commissioner to the Clerk of the Peace, dated 16th December.

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, dated November 1st.

Most of the reductions in the strength of the Police proposed in para. 5 of the letter of this Government, No. 3,810, have been already carried out. One Inspector, one second class Jemadar, one third class Havildars, 4 third class Havildars, and 50 Constables, have been discharged. The reductions referred to in para. 6 of the same letter have also been effected to the fullest extent at present practicable. The three European Superintendents, one European Inspector, and one European Sergeant, have not as yet been struck off the rolls of the force, as their discharge has been deferred pending the passing of an amended Police Pension Act, of the nature indicated in para. 7 of the above mentioned letter to the Government of India. This measure is, I am desired to add, now under preparation.—I have, &c.

J. NUGENT,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

ON Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to consider the paper which was recently read before them by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta. Dr. Bhau Daji occupied the chair, and there was a very numerous attendance of members and spectators.

The Chairman, after warning those who were not members of the Association, to keep themselves apart from the members, so as to avoid confusion in voting, went to discuss the proceedings, and to remember that they were met to present only an sufferance, stated the object of the meeting had been called.

Mr. M. Wagle (one of the secretaries) read the requisition in consequence of which the meeting was held.

A Hindoo wanted to know why the notice calling the meeting had been signed by only one secretary, Mr. Wagle, Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta's name not being mentioned at all.

Another Hindoo expressed his surprise that the notice had been sent out with the name of only one secretary attached to it.

There was some confusion, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee was understood to say that the matter was of very little moment.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta—I can very easily explain this, and show that it was only a matter of propriety. I think the members will agree with me that on a subject in which one of the secretaries is implicated, simply as a matter of delicacy he ought as far as possible to avoid meddling with it. (Hear, hear.) As one secretary can act for another without difficulty, as an act of delicacy I think the matter could be very well done as it has been done. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—I am not going to make a long speech for this reason, that, since a requisition signed by a large number of the members of the Association has been signed wishing to have eliminated from the records of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association the paper read before it by Mr. Pherozeshah, anything could have to say on the subject would be perfectly useless. There are two resolutions before us. If the sense of the meeting be that the first resolution should be passed—that is, to consider the paper read by Mr. Perozeshah and to hear any remarks upon it that the different members wish to make, I shall of course be at the conclusion glad to make such suggestions as I think proper. I consider it best to put both resolutions to the vote at once. The first proposition is signed by Messrs. Wadia, Crustnajee, and others, and the second, which is in effect to eliminate the objectionable paper from the Branch's records, being signed by a larger number of members, ought in my opinion to be put to the vote first. It will be of little consequence, however, which is put first.

A Hindoo rose up in the body of the hall and said he wanted to give one reason why no discussion on the question ought to be permitted.

Mr. H. H. Wadia—If we are to be allowed to speak I will ask one question.

The Chairman said he would leave the question of discussion or no discussion to the sense of the meeting, but he did not wish people to go on talking for ever against the wish of the general body of the Association.

Mr. Shapoorjee Bhurocha—Mr. Chairman, I think your proceeding is very high-handed indeed. ("Order.")

The Chairman—I wish to hear no remarks from you.

Mr. Shapoorjee—I propose that we get discussion of the paper. (Hear, hear, and opposition.)

The Chairman—You will be good enough to sit down. (Hear, hear, and cries of disapprobation.)

The Hindoo who spoke rose about the fact of only one secretary's name being at the notice of the meeting that had been issued to members again rose to ask an [illegible] was armed with a huge file and looked very formidable.)

Mr. J. Readymoney made a few remarks which we failed to hear.

The Chairman replied that the Chairman's policy was to allow both sides to be heard, where the majority was against the minority, the majority would have the right to shut the mouth of the minority, and allow it no right to speak. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bhardarkar said the majority would be allowed to speak if they spoke as judges but not as advocates. (Great applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee pointed out that according to the rules of the parent Association a discussion was always allowed to follow after a paper had been read, and therefore it might be as well to allow a br

MADRAS HIGH COURT REFORMS.

SIR WALTER MORGAN, our new Chief Justice, is inaugurating his reign by sundry and divers reforms at the High Court, which are calculated to disturb the salt-complacency of some of the learned gentlement who on the occasion of his predecessor's retirement, vented their spleen by turning on their heels. His Lordship on Wednesday morning stated that he was opposed to any of the barristers or attorneys practising in the Court occupying rooms in the Court-house premises. We presume some exception will be made in favour of the barristers who hold appointments in the Court, as the Advocate-General, Clerk of the Crown, Crown Prosecutor, and Administrator-General; but there seems very great probability of even these gentlemen being driven out into the cold. Where they are to find suitable offices we cannot imagine. His Lordship found fault yesterday morning with the Court cryer regarding the dirty state of the High Court verandah, and remarked that the walls of the verandah sadly required whitewashing; and if this matter were not promptly attended to, the peons of the establishment, his Lordship said, would be dismissed. His Lordship went into the Sheriff's office a little before 11 o'clock, and expressed his displeasure at not finding all the clerks in attendance. The carriages and horses of barristers, attorneys, &c., were by his Lordship's order expelled from the Court-house yard. It is rumoured that the appointments of Crown Prosecutor and Deputy Clerk of the Crown are to be done away with.—*Madras Mail.*

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

WE are happy to mention the return, in improved health and renewed vigour, of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, and of the Rev. Mr. Beynon and Mrs. Beynon, of Belgaum. These are our oldest missionaries in this Presidency, Dr. Wilson having first left the old country for India 43 years ago, and Mr. Beynon about 47 years ago. Dr. Wilson went home in February of last year, chiefly because of a call from the Free Church of Scotland to act as Moderator in last year's assembly. Mr. Beynon went home in May, 1870, for the first time since he came to India; he had been suffering from impaired vision and hoped that he might find some benefit from English treatment. Though not fully restored, he returns to India on the footing of a retired missionary, not with the expectation of still preaching the Gospel in the districts where he is so well-known and so greatly respected. We hope that these veteran missionaries may yet behold a great and glorious harvest from the seed sown by them and their companions years ago.

It is our privilege to welcome another branch of Christ's Church to the great Mission field of India. The body of Scotch Presbyterians known as the Original Secession, have sent out the Rev. Mr. Anderson to occupy a portion of Central India about mid-way between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, Seonee being the station. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson expects to labour chiefly among the Gonds. May the Lord open a wide and effectual door.

We have the pleasure to mention the arrival of Miss Ashley, to labour among the women of Ahmednuggur in connection with the American Mission; also of a large reinforcement for the Am. Methodist Mission in Upper India. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Champion of the C. M. S., Jubbulpore, have lately returned; and reinforcements for the Basle Missions in Southern India have lately passed through Bombay.

A NICE ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS AT DACCA.

THIS is extracted from a private letter from Dacca, addressed to a mofussil contemporary, dated the 9th instant:—

"The mortality amongst the coolies is frightful. On one steamer conveying 200 of them from Dacca to Chuttuck, three days' steaming, they pitched ninety-six overboard. How this will affect the expedition is hard to say. It seems the ruffians mean to fight, and as an Englishman, to his shame be it said, some time ago supplied them with a number of muskets of 'sorts' (upon this fact you may *depend*), there will be no difficulty on that score. From all accounts they are a lot of savages, whom it would not cost many scruples to make Irish stew of anybody falling into their hands. A favourite way of their offering up sacrifices to the manes of their fallen dead is by mutilating the bodies of their enemies, and then having a feed, sitting on the latter (the dead bodies). What a horrid farce these municipalities are! Here is one of the richest cities in India, almost without conservancy *of any sort*. The *cutcha* drains *overgrown with grass and rank vegetation*, into which ashes and filth are continually being thrown. The stink in some parts is fearful. *The whole city is unlighted at night.* Cholera *never* leaves the place, and no wonder. Not one of the many superior houses is whitewashed. What a splendid city could be made of Dacca. They have offered anybody an increase of Rs. 50 per month as Municipal Secretary, if he could devise a better system of conservancy! 'Pacca drains; plenty of sweepers; whitewash your house.' Have I earned the Rs. 50 ?"

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

ON Saturday last a boat arrived in Kurrachee from Sonmeanee, which brought intelligence to the effect that, on the night of the 5th instant, Ali Khan Jamote took possession of Beyla without any resistance, as the Shah Gazee had fled from the place. Ali Khan has assured the residents of all the towns in Luss that they will not be harmed, nor their property touched; and that he has cautioned his troops against molesting the people in any way. Ali Khan had resolved upon pursuing the Shah Gazee, but the Syuds of Beyla implored him not to do so. It is said that the Shah Gazee has gone towards Khelat, and that all the Khan's soldiers who were in Beyla the day on which Ali Khan invaded it have been slain.—*Sindian.*

THE OUDH AND BENARES RAILWAY.

IN a late issue we gave some reliable information respecting the progress made, and making, in linking in the permanent way for the lines of railway in Rohilcund. We are now able to afford similar information regarding the lines in the Oudh and Benares sections.

About 12 miles of track have been linked in from Benares towards Jounpur; and the remaining distance, with a diversion over the Mahomedan bridge at the Saie river, will probably be completed so as to allow of the opening of this section in May next.

At Jounpur there is the break at the river Gumti; but with this exception the lines from Jounpur to Fyzabad, and from Fyzabad to Lucknow, can be completed and opened during 1872. About 23 miles of permanent way from Fyzabad towards Jounpur have been linked in, and we learn that private trains are to be run (with a break of about six miles) between Lucknow and Fyzabad during Christmas week.

The Byramghat branch is also progressing fast towards completion, and will be opened in the course of next year (1873).

The unprecedented floods of this year in the valleys of the Kulliani and Tonse rivers in Oudh, and of the Gumti and Saie rivers at Jounpur, have made a large increase of water way indispensable in the bridges over those rivers; and much of course remains to be done to complete those works.—*Pioneer.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, NOV. 24.)

THE reconstitution of the French army is being rapidly effected. Ten army corps will be organised by the end of the year.

Verdagour and seven others have been sentenced to death for the murder of Generals Thomas and Lecomte.

Negotiations are suspended with regard to the Commercial Treaty between France and England, in consequence of the difficulty of coming to a decision with regard to the importation of cotton twist.

Another crisis has occurred in the Spanish Senate. Senor Malcampo has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted by the King.

The civil authorities of Rome have expelled the Barberini nuns from the Convent of the Incarnation.

The King of Italy has arrived in Rome and been received by the Ministers.

The Dutch Ambassador to the Pope has been withdrawn from Rome. Diplomatic action will be maintained through the Ambassador to the King of Italy.

The new Foreign Minister of Austria has addressed a circular note to its diplomatic representatives abroad, stating that the foreign policy of the empire will remain unchanged. Count Adolf Auersperg is President of the Ministry.

Count Beust has left for Vienna to represent Austria at the Court of St. James's.

Marshal Benedek, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army, is dead.

The Russian Grand Duke Alexis has arrived at New York, and been well received; he has visited the President at Washington.

It is reported that Brigham Young has fled from Utah, but is desirous of making terms with the American Government.

A revolution is reported from Mexico. The army was disaffected, and the governors of provinces were sending in their resignations. The Government appeared to be completely paralysed.

Her Majesty returns from Balmoral to-day much improved in health.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, which is pronounced to be severe, but with no unfavourable symptoms. It is likely to run for eleven days, and the visit to Dhuleep Singh has been in consequence postponed. H. R. H. passed a fair night, *vide* bulletin from Sandringham this morning.

Mr. Childers and Mr. Bright are both sufficiently recovered to be able to return to their Parliamentary duties.

The Prime Minister, it is said, will maintain the appointment of Sir Robert Collier as Judge of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Mr. T. G. Briggs, of Barbadoes, and Professor Christison, of Edinburgh, have been created baronets.

Mr. Bates, Conservative, has been returned for Plymouth. A severe contest is expected to take place at Dover. Lord Chelsea is likely to contest Bath in the Conservative interest.

Captain Thrupp and the officers and crew of H.M.S. Megæra have been honourably acquitted. A Royal Commission, under the presidency of Lord Lawrence, has been appointed to inquire into all the circumstances attending the wreck.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have been engaged with several Indian appeals. In the case of Ramanant Ammal v. Kulanthai Nauchear, judgment has been reversed with costs.

Forty men have been selected in Scotland to join the constabulary force at Hongkong.

The hearing of the Tichborne case has been continued this week, the evidence being confined almost exclusively to the identity of the claimant.

The directors of the Bombay Gas Company will propose a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum.

The directors of the China Submarine Telegraph Company have recommended a dividend of 6 per cent. payable on Jan. 4.

The order for winding up the European Assurance Company has been suspended until the first day of Hilary term. Mr. Banyan, of the Norwich Union, Mr. Pattison, of the Commercial Union, and Mr. S. P. Low, of the firm of Grindlay and Co., have been appointed provisional liquidators.

Bank rate unaltered, money market easy.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lady Augusta Peget; Maj.-Gen. R. C. Wroughton, Ben. Ret.; Maj. L. Burroughs, Ben. Ret.; Surg. A. Smith, Ben. Ret.; Maj. C. H. Cobbe, Ben. Ret.; J. G. Forbes, late Ceylon C.S.; Capt. T. Mitchell, R.N.; Capt. C. G. Phillips, R.N.; Maj.-Gen. R. F. Mountain, R.A.; J. Ritchie, late P. and O. Co.'s Service, Bombay; Sir J. Walmsley, late M.P.; Maj.-Gen. Bouverie; Master Park, of the Common Pleas.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, NOV. 24.)

ADMIRALTY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

The date of retirement of Commander William L. Staniforth is the 10th October, 1871, and not 3rd October, as given in the London Gazette of the 13th ultimo.

ADMIRALTY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Maddock R. M. Griffiths has this day been placed on the Retired List, and been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Commander.

Lieutenant John Campbell Wilkinson has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned officer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 16th instant:—

Chief Engineer Joseph Deal.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(*Globe*, Nov. 24.)

THE announcement that the Prince of Wales is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever will not only awaken anxiety in every home in England, but will call forth a genuine sentiment of loyalty throughout the country. It is needless to point out that those who talk treason against the Crown, and do not hesitate to declare themselves Republicans, are a very small and very insignificant clique of disappointed and discontented men with whom society has no trace of sympathy. The heart of the nation is true to the core, and clings firmly with all the reverence of love and experience to the throne and the time-honoured institutions of the State. But beyond the loyalty of the British nation—which is a deep conviction rather than a sentiment—there is a strong feeling of personal affection on the part of the people towards the Queen and the Royal family. Her Majesty has endeared herself to the great body of her subjects during her long and happy reign, so powerfully, that a new tie, over and above that of reason, has been created, and this binds the nation to the Crown with a bond which cannot be broken. The Prince of Wales has strengthened the allegiance of the masses, and attached them to himself, by the devotion with which he has ever studied and laboured for the interests of the people. The anxiety we must all now feel, and the earnest hope with which every subject of Queen Victoria must look for the recovery of His Royal Highness, are therefore the genuine emotions of something more than mere loyalty.

(*The Lancet.*)

The announcement of the illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has, not unnaturally, awakened universal interest and anxiety. His Royal Highness appears to have been ailing for the last week or more. He originally suffered from whitlow. The symptoms of typhoid fever declared themselves on Monday, the 20th inst. The actual commencement of the typhoid fever probably dates from the 13th instant.

(*The British Medical Journal.*)

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has, we regret to say, been suffering since the 13th of this month with feverish symptoms, which have proved to be the commencement of an attack of typhoid fever. This is now the tenth day of the fever, at which date, as physicians are aware, the symptoms are sufficiently precise to afford distinct evidence of the character of the disease (which in the early days has little or nothing distinctive), and to point to the type of the attack. Sir William Jenner and Dr. Gull are both with the Prince at Sandringham. To-night (Thursday) the attack is pronounced to be sharp, but free from unfavourable symptoms. It may be well to recall at once to mind that, in the natural course of the illness and under favourable circumstances, it is likely to run on for yet another eleven days before the patient can be pronounced to have passed quite through the attack.

NOBODY TO BLAME.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 24.)

WRITING about the loss of the Megæra to-day, the Ministerial *Telegraph* disposes of the matter as "some petty crime wrought by some yet undiscovered official who sent the ship to sea without knowing that she was rotten." The common opinion is that it was not a petty crime, and that the undiscovered official who sent the Megæra to sea had excellent reasons for knowing that she was rotten. Further to shift the responsibility back upon some small dockyard official, the *Telegraph* says:—

"How can Mr. Gladstone or his colleagues be answerable for every plate worn or every screw loose? Our Civil Service is permanent. The political chiefs have really very little power to dismiss or to promote. In the well-organized *personel* of our public departments there is all the *vis inertiæ* of men whose experience is great, and whose positions are secure—opposed to the reforms of new men, who, though very able, have the disadvantage of newness and non-permanence. The administration of affairs, as regards the usual routine, is entirely in the hands of nonpolitical subordinates, possessed of ample knowledge and of great power. Unless Mr. Goschen had put on a diver's helmet, and personally inspected the plates of the Megæra, he could but take on trust the reports of the officials concerned in actual inspection."

It is true that an Administration ought not to be made answerable for "every plate worn and every screw loose." But unless we entirely abandon the principle that Ministers are responsible for faults of administration, they must remain answerable for such errors as sending four hundred men to the other end of the earth in a vessel officially known to have many plates worn and many screws loose—a vessel which, accordingly, has to be turned from her course and run ashore on a desert island to save her from sinking. It was perfectly unnecessary for Mr. Goschen to put on a diver's helmet and personally inspect the plates of the Megæra. Her condition had been reported upon in the regular way, and was known at the Admiralty. In 1866, the Chief Constructor of the Navy "made a careful examination of the ship, and was of opinion that an accompanying supplementary estimate should be allowed, so that the ship should remain fit for service for eighteen months or two years longer, when repaired." Further, it was reported that "the plates between wind and water all round the vessel to about twenty feet from the stem, from the wall down to the first lap, for about eight feet in breadth amidships, and a breadth of five feet four and aft, are very thin; and, although the vessel, if repaired, may be used for troop service, we are of opinion that she will shortly require to be doubled in the parts above named." Therefore personal inspection under water by one of her Majesty's Ministers in 1871 was quite unnecessary. The thin plates, according to Mr. Barnaby's own evidence, "were never doubled, or wholly removed;" so that (as the *Times* has observed) a precaution thought to be shortly necessary in 1866 was never taken, and a vessel then pronounced to be fit for service when repaired for two years or less was five years afterwards sent on one of the longest voyages possible without those repairs having been made. But in 1871 another report was sent in to the effect that repairs to the amount of £722 were necessary. Thereupon the dockyard officers were directed by the Admiralty to "reconsider their estimate, and report whether it could not be reduced." Of course the estimate *was* reconsidered, and it *was* reduced; it amounted to an instruction to reduce it. This revised estimate being returned, it was signed by two Lords of the Admiralty and the "totally irresponsible" Mr. Baxter. It was under these circumstances that the ship was sent to sea—exciting so much apprehension immediately, on a short preliminary voyage, that attention was called to her condition in the House of Commons. What, then, is the meaning of these exclamations against holding the Government "answerable for every plate worn or or every screw loose"?—these protestations that the responsible naval Minister could know nothing of the ship's state unless he went down in a diving-bell and inspected her personally? Is it for non-political subordinates to order repairs as well as recommend them? If their estimates are cut down at the Admiralty, are *they* to be held responsible for the consequences?

THE ACQUITTAL OF CAPTAIN THRUPP.

THE following is the decision of the Megæra Court Martial:—

"The court, having heard the statements of the said Captain Arthur Thomas Thrupp, and taken his evidence, together with such other evidence as was deemed necessary, and having deliberately weighed and considered the whole of the evidence before it, doth find that Her Majesty's ship Megæra was stranded on the island of St. Paul's on Monday, the 19th of June, 1871, by her captain, Arthur Thomas Thrupp. The court is of opinion that, although it does not appear that the leak, which was the cause of the said ship's touching at St. Paul's island, at any time overpowered the pumps, yet the state of the bottom in the neighbourhood of the leak was such that, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration—the position of the ship, 1,800 miles from any available port, the fact that the ship had parted from three anchors, and that it was evident that she could not maintain her position at St. Paul's anchorage at that season of the year; taking also into consideration the small quantity of coal remaining on board of her and the number of lives at stake—the said Captain Arthur Thomas Thrupp was fully justified in beaching the ship, and that he would not have been justified in continuing his course to Australia; and doth, therefore, acquit him of all blame in respect to it. The court is further of opinion that no blame whatever is attributable to the other officers and men under trial hereinbefore named for the stranding and loss of Her Majesty's ship Megæra, and doth, therefore, acquit them of all blame, and the said captain and other officers and men are hereby acquitted accordingly."

The verdict was received by all present with the most marked satisfaction.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the Faculty who have prescribed their supplies in approbation of this Oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex:—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil so d under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE hearing of the Tichborne case was again resumed on Monday, when additional evidence to the identity of the claimant was adduced. Among the witnesses was Mr. Hazeldine Sharpen, an architect and building surveyor at York, who stated that he was in Melbourne in July, 1854, and remembered some passengers being taken in the steamer Comet from a rakish-looking three-masted schooner, which he afterwards learned was the Osprey. Among them was one, evidently a young gentleman, and dressed as a sailor, with whom he had some conversation. At last York races the witness said he saw the claimant, and though at first sight he did not recognise him, he afterwards became convinced that he was the young man he had seen at Melbourne. Jeremiah Cole, William Davis, and Joseph Tagwell, all formerly in the Carabineers, also identified the claimant as the Roger Tichborne they had known in the regiment. One portion of Davis's evidence caused much amusement. The witness stated that in conversation with the claimant he had asked him if he remembered the name of the man who took a young donkey out of Roger Tichborne's bed? The claimant said "William Davis." After this witness's cross-examination, the Lord Chief Justice questioned him as follows:—

The Lord Chief Justice—What did you do with the donkey?—When Mr. Tichborne went in he dropped the candle—I suppose in his fright—and ran out, calling to me, "Sentry, sentry (I was the sentry,) the devil is in my bed!" (Laughter.) I said to him, "I don't want to see the devil, sir." (Renewed laughter.) But he says, "You must fetch him out of my bed." I said, "Sir it is death for a soldier to desert his post until he is properly relieved; you must get me relieved." I did not want to go, for I was no hero then, and I did not want to see the donkey, or the devil as he called it. (Laughter.) He told me he would be miserable for my part if I had to obey him. When I went in I poked up the candlestick and the candle fell out, and I was expecting every moment that the devil would take hold of me. (Loud laughter.) He shouted to me, "D— you, you have let the candle out." (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—What did you do with the donkey? (Renewed laughter.)—Witness—The donkey was tied down to the bed. I undid the fore legs first; there was a nightcap on the donkey. (Laughter.) I undid the fore legs of the donkey and he sat up, and Sir Roger looked in and bolted again. (Laughter.) I shouted to him, "It is a young donkey, sir," and when he came in a second time the little donkey was going about the room, and he said, "—D— you, don't you let him kick up a row there; let us carry him down." I said, "Take the fore part, it is the lightest"—(a laugh)—but he said, "No, I will take the hind part."

The Lord Chief Justice—But what did you do with the donkey? (Laughter.)—We carried it down and put it into the barrack yard to run about.

Evidence of the same class was given on Tuesday. The witnesses examined were George Tite, now a printer at Newark, and formerly in the Carabineers; Thomas Marks, who remembered Tichborne in the same regiment; Charles Phillips, a warder in the Kent County Prison, who was once a sergeant instructor of musketry in the Carabineers; Elizabeth Inglis, wife of Robert Inglis, whose first husband was in Tichborne's regiment; William Robinson, a labourer at Coverdale, who joined the Carabineers in 1843; James Morley, a farmer and maltser at Hinton, who had been acquainted with the Tichborne family from his childhood; Thomas Parker, a corn dealer near Alton; Robert Bromby, an officer of the Customs at Poole; and Joseph Smith, formerly a gardener in the service of Sir E. Doughty, and who knew Roger Tichborne before he joined the army. All these persons identified the claimant as the Roger Tichborne whom they knew many years ago, and some of them mentioned incidents which the claimant had shown himself to be acquainted with which they did not think an impostor would be likely to know.

The greater part of Wednesday was taken up with the examination and cross-examination of Mr. William Bulpitt, a Winchester banker. He described an interview which he had with the claimant in March, 1867, when, without previous concert, the latter entered a room in which witness was talking with Mr. Holmes. He recognized the plaintiff as Roger Tichborne, whom he had known in his younger days. So confident was Mr. Bulpitt respecting the claimant's identity, that he directed one of his clerks at the Alresford Bank to place £500 at the plaintiff's disposal, to assist him in obtaining his rights. In cross-examination, however, it appeared that this was done by Mr. Bulpitt some days before he actually saw the claimant. Mr. Bulpitt was also questioned at great length about a meeting at the Grosvenor Hotel which he had brought about between Mr. Gosford and the claimant. Asked as to how his opinion was affected by what passed on that occasion, he said: My opinion of the claimant has never been affected from the first time I saw him at Mr. Holmes's office. If what passed at the Grosvenor had any effect, it was that my opinion was doubly confirmed. They could not have talked to one another as they did without having known each other for years.

On Thursday, a witness named Longland said that he saw the Osprey in Melbourne harbour in August, 1854, and went on board of her. He there saw some sailors who had been wrecked in the Bella. He took two of them home, and they stayed with him for two or three days, until they got a ship. The other witnesses were of the same class as those examined on many previous days—persons who knew Roger Tichborne before he left England; and identified the climant as the person they knew in former years.

On the 17th inst. the claimant's bankruptcy again came before the Bankruptcy Court. A further adjournment was asked for, and the registrar suggested that the matter should be postponed for a considerable period, as expense was involved by these frequent adjournments. On behalf of the bankrupt it was asked that the adjournment should be for three months, as until the trial now proceeding was terminated nothing could be done. The trial, it was stated, would probably last for three months longer, and perhaps until Midsummer. The sitting was further adjourned until the 12th of January.

DEATH OF BENEDEK.

A MAN, whose name might have been the greatest in the world, has just passed away without a word of notice, at least in Western Europe. Had the Feld-Zeugmeister Benedek been the victor at Koniggratz, the face of Europe must have undergone changes on which no man can speculate. And he was very near effecting the repulse and overthrow of Prince Frederick Karl in the wood of Sadowa before the Crown Prince thrust his bayonets into Chlum and turned the tide of battle. Benedek never had a chance of showing whether he was a strategist or not, because he was ruled and overruled from Vienna, but he had established a reputation which even Koniggratz could not dim as a gallant leader in the field. He died in obscurity and in great depression, not yet well stricken in years.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE "RUSH" OUT OF THE ARMY.

(*Army and Navy Gazette.*)

THERE is a story told of what the Americans call a "Dutchman" going to one of the Banks of New York during a panic, and asking for the immediate payment of the whole sum lodged to his credit. "Certainly, sir," said the chief cashier; "how will you have it? It is 110,000 dollars." "But are you going to pay me?" "Of course, as you desire it." "The whole of it?" "Certainly." "Then I don't want it. If you can pay me I don't want the money! But if you can't pay me I must have it all." Perhaps, if the stories going about be true, many officers have been acting somewhat like the Dutchman. Now that they are sure of getting their money they are not so very anxious to retire. It is hard to know what [illegible] requirements from the service or on half-pay of a stampede and exodus; on the [illegible], it is hinted that officers are so very much attached to their present position that Mr. Cardwell is becoming alarmed about the prospects of establishing his flow of promotion. It will not be for want of facilities that officers who desire to retire cannot carry out their wishes. Sir Edward Lugard, Lord De la Warr, and Mr. O'Dowd can be seen and consulted personally by officers desiring their advice, as is announced in the public papers, on one day in every week. Nothing can be more agreeable than this—much better than a levee at the Horse Guards, or at the Military Secretary's in the old days. We take it that the statement that four times the usual number of applicants at this time of the year have sent in their papers is correct; and it is gratifying to learn that those who remain are setting to work with the utmost energy, to learn all 'ologies which can by any means be brought to bear on the military career. There were a great many professors, perforce, and learned young men in the ranks of the German armies, but the British officer will soon be able all round to hold his own with any professor of them all. In the midst of this not quite new-born zeal for science, it is well to call attention to physical qualifications without which no accomplishment in an officer of certain grades can be of the least value. The Duke of Cambridge is not likely to lose sight of the fact that a blind officer, no matter how much knowledge he may have about one, can be called upon to exercise duties for which the possession of clear vision is necessary. An officer of a company must be able to bear fatigue and march with his men just as a cavalry officer must be able to ride, and we have before us in the breakdown of the new lads who constitute the rank and file, and their junior officer class of the latest French armies, an illustration, if any were needed, of the necessity—the absolute necessity—of a fair physical, as well as mental, standard. We hear that instructions of a comprehensive character may be expected to supplement the recent memoranda which have been issued as the foundation for the new system in the British Army. Although notifications as to the requirements for entering the service on the part of candidates have been issued over and over again, there seems to be an immense amount of ignorance prevailing on the subject. We received, the other day, a letter from a young gentleman, inquiring how he could become a officer in the Royal Horse Artillery; and from another, an inquiry if he could become a student of the Royal Military College by paying for it. The ugly rush to get in or to get out has not yet commenced; but, in a week or two, we shall be able to see our way more clearly and form some conclusions as to the exodus and its flow. At the present rate, the labours of the three Fates—Cloth o Lugard, Lachesis De la Warr, and Atropos O'Dowd—appear likely to be terminated only by the natural lives of those on whom their functions have to be exercised.

WHO WAS JESSE?—A dominie, examining his scholars on the Bible lesson, asked a young urchin the question, "Who was Jesse?" Without hesitation, the boy answered, "The flower o'Dumblane, sir."

A GOOD REASON.—The minister of Biggar, in Lanarkshire, whose abilities, whatever they might be, were held in the utmost scorn on account of his reading, was one day concluding his discourse, as an old woman of the true leaven was leaving the church. He closed the leaves of his sermon, and those of the Bible at the same time, saying, with emphasis, intended as a sort of clencher to his argument, "I add no more." "Because you canna!" cried the old woman.

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Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0	7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0	6 0
Cork Hats	4 0	6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0	4 0
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